

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: Knoxville Historic District Inventory Number: F-2-79
Address: 130-260 Knoxville Rd; 201-309 Jefferson Pike; 35 City: Knoxville Zip Code:
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Harpers Ferry
Owner: Multiple Is the property being evaluated a district? ☒ yes
Tax Parcel Number: Tax Map Number: 91 Tax Account ID Number:
Project: Daughtery's Cemetery Circle Stealth Flagpole Agency: FCC
Site visit by MHT staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: Date:
Is the property is located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number:
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes Name of District:
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP Form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Knoxville Survey District exemplifies a small town of the period 1840-1941 which developed near major transportation routes, combining some elements of the linear turnpike towns such as Jefferson in their planning, and the concentration of terminal towns such as Brunswick, where development and commercial activity revolves around a central point. In Knoxville, the central point is the junction of two major roads, but is adjacent to the railroad line and the canal, both of which were the primary incentives to the growth of the town. The architecture of the town covers the date period of the late 1840s to about 1941, including brick, frame, and stone vernacular residences, commercial buildings, churches, and schools, and examples of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles in residential and religious architecture. The economic stimuli of the transportation networks is evident in the stores and hotels at the center of the town.

See map for listing of contributing and con-contributing resources.

Prepared by: Janet L. Davis, Frederick County Date Prepared: 11/01/1991

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

MHT Comments

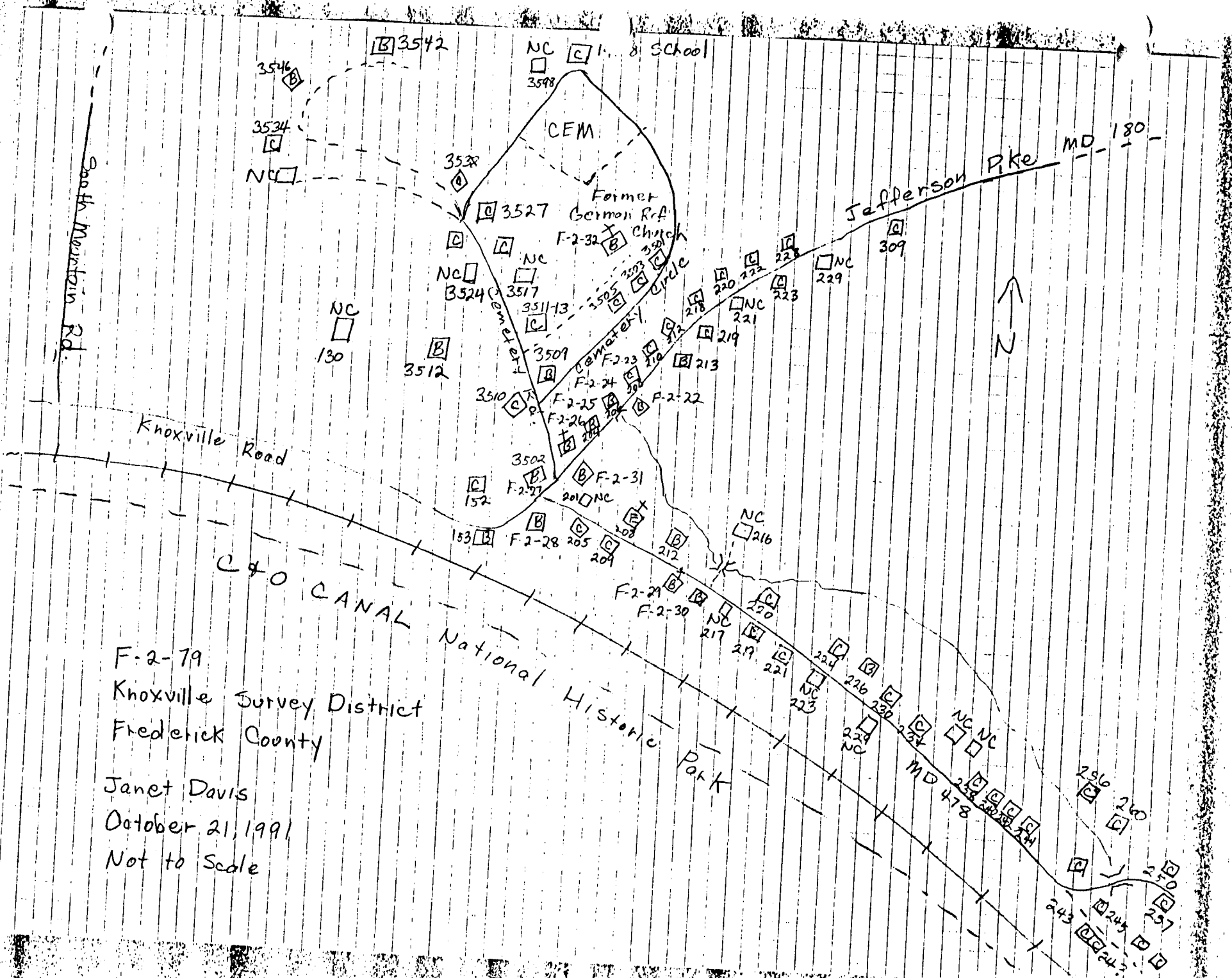
The district has been treated as eligible for compliance purposes since 1991.

Tania Georgiou Tully
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Pikinty
Reviewer, NR Program

February 25, 2003
Date

2/27/03
Date

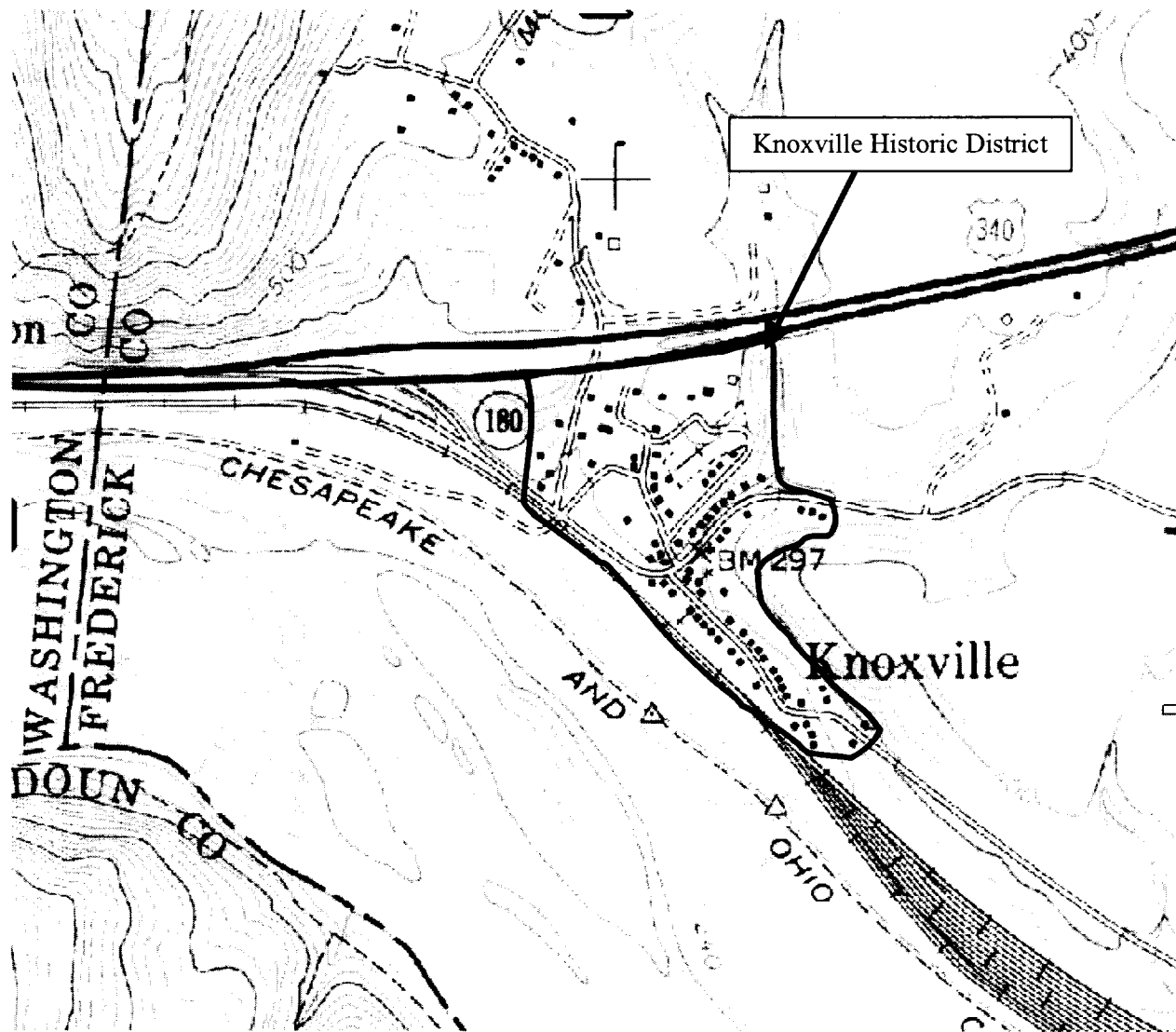


F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County

Janet Davis
October 21, 1991
Not to Scale

F-2-79

F-2-79
Knoxville Historic District
Harper's Ferry Quad



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Knoxville
Private

Ca. 1830-1941

The Knoxville Survey District is centered on the intersection of Jefferson Pike and Knoxville Road, where a concentration of commercial, residential, religious, and residential buildings representing the period of about 1840 to about 1900 are located. The district contains approximately 75 acres and 76 principal buildings, of which 63 are contributing resources. The types represented are mostly residential buildings in vernacular forms using stone, brick, and frame. Three historic churches dating from the period 1850 to 1870 are stone and two brick school buildings of 1881 and 1928 are within the district. Two hotels and at least three stores are located near the central intersection, exemplifying the strong influence of the B. & O. Railroad and the C. & O. Canal on the economy of Knoxville from the 1830's to the early 20th century.

F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Knoxville
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial)
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Types:

Category: District

Environment: Village

Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/hotel/hotel
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/schoolhouse
Religion/religious structure/church
Religion/church school
Funerary/cemetery/cemetery

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Knoxville Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 130-260 Knoxville Rd.; 201-309 Jefferson Pike;
3502-3598 Cemetery Rd. ☐ not for publication

city, town Knoxville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple property owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Frederick Co. Historic Sites Survey, F-2-22-32

date 1980 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-2-79

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 63

The Knoxville Survey District consists of 76 principal structures, of which 63 (83%) are contributing resources. The district encompasses the most concentrated part of the village of Knoxville, centering on the intersection of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) with Knoxville Road (MD 478). The district includes parts of the 100-300 blocks on Jefferson Pike and the 100-200 blocks on Knoxville Road, as well as two circular streets, Cemetery Road and Cemetery Circle entirely within the district. The village is laid out along the former Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, now CSX paralleling the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park on the north side of the Potomac River at the extreme southwest corner of Frederick County, Maryland. The town was founded about 1830 as a result of the concentration of transportation and economic activity brought about by the simultaneous construction of both the railroad and canal. Developing through the mid and late 19th century, much of the industrial and commercial activity of the town was concentrated between Knoxville Road and the railroad line. Most of this area was devastated in a flood in the mid-1880's, and development thereafter remained along the major routes meeting in the center of the town and on the hillside just northwest of the intersection of the two main roads.

The principal resource type in the survey district is residential. The typical house in Knoxville dates from about 1850-1890. A few are of the period 1830-40. Nearly all are vernacular buildings with stylistic influences of the Greek Revival although two houses are in the Queen Anne style of about 1875-90. The materials are brick, stone, and frame, with log structure possible in rear wings and small outbuildings, although no exterior log materials were seen in the current survey. The most common design is a two-story, three-bay frame house with a one-story porch and often a cross gable feature in the main elevation. Exterior materials are mostly asbestos shingles, vinyl, aluminum, or other modern siding. The roofs are often standing seam metal or composition, but the buildings of the late 19th century usually had patterned slate; a few of this type survive. The commercial structures are two hotels and three stores, one of which remains in at least partial commercial use. The hotels face each other across Jefferson Pike near the strategic center of town and the stores are also in this vicinity. The hotels are three story stone buildings with multiple-bay facades and two or three story porches. The stores are stone and frame, mostly dating from about 1850 to 1870. Both the hotels are either occupied as apartment houses or in the process of rehabilitation for apartment house use. One 1870 store is unoccupied, the second is being renovated for use by a neighboring church as an education center, and the third is partially residential and partially a contracting firm. There are four churches in the district. The 1851 stone German Reformed Church is now a private residence, but retains most of the features of its religious use. The Trinity Lutheran Church of about 1875 is also stone and has a frame Sunday school building of about 1880-90. The former Methodist Episcopal Church is now Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church and is also stone, built 1869 and renovated in 1986. The fourth church is the Bible Church of God which has a concrete block building which is considered non-contributing, but further research

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-2-79

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1830-1941 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Knoxville Survey District exemplifies a small town of the period 1840-1941 which developed near major transportation routes, combining some elements of the linear turnpike towns such as Jefferson in their planning, and the concentration of terminal towns such as Brunswick, where development and commercial activity revolves around a central point. In Knoxville, the central point is the junction of two major roads, but is adjacent to the railroad line and the canal, both of which were the primary incentives to the growth of the town. The architecture of the town covers the date period of the late 1840's to about 1941, including brick, frame, and stone vernacular residences, commercial buildings, churches, and schools, and examples of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles in residential and religious architecture. The economic stimuli of the transportation networks is evident in the stores and hotels at the center of the town.

Knoxville has much in common with Brunswick in that both were established at strategic points on the Potomac where river crossings and later the railroad and canal helped bring about growth. Although overshadowed by Brunswick in the late 19th century, Knoxville benefited from the proximity of the expanded switching yards at Brunswick and the easy access along Knoxville Road. Knoxville also served as a shipping point for the large farms in the Burkittsville area, including the Horsey and Ahalt Distilleries. In the late 1840's, the neighboring village of Weverton was the subject of an industrial proposal which would have provided Knoxville an early development rush. This was never accomplished, probably because of the death of its principal planner, Caspar Wever in 1849 (Williams and McKinsey, History of Frederick County, p. 274-275). Knoxville therefore remained a small station on the railroad and was surpassed in importance by Brunswick. In terms of existing structures, Knoxville may be compared with Jefferson, Libertytown, and several other turnpike towns, in that all have good examples of commercial structures, churches, schools, and a large variety of residences from the mid to late 19th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-2-79

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Land Records of Frederick County.

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted
Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 75 acresQuadrangle name Harpers Ferry, Va. - Md. - W.Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached sketch map centered on intersection of Jefferson Pike
and Knoxville Road.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date November 1991street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state Maryland 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by
an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated
Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and
record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of
individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCL
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

on the building and the congregation could cause it to be re-classified as contributing to the survey district. Two schoolhouses exist in the survey district, but both are now residences. An 1881 brick school on Cemetery Road is a two-room type with a projecting foyer in the center of the main elevation. At the top of the hill on the northwest side of the survey district near the cemetery is a circa 1928 one-story brick school in a streamlined Classical Revival style.

Following are brief descriptions of the principal structures in the district:

Store and Post Office (F-2-22), east side of Jefferson Pike: This circa 1875 frame gable-front commercial building has the most intact late 19th century storefront in the Knoxville Survey District. It has a recessed center double-doored entry between plate glass display windows above paneled bases. The exterior siding is now asbestos shingles and probably was german siding in its original state. Two 2/2 windows are located on the second story and a small 1/1 gable window has a decorative pediment with applied ornamentation. The cornice returns on the main elevation. The side elevations have three bays each with 2/2 sash. A blacksmith shop once stood on the site, according to the 1858 and 1873 maps, and the building served as one of the various Knoxville post office locations as late as 1980. It is currently unoccupied.

A. A. Winfield House (F-2-23), 208 Jefferson Pike: This frame circa 1850 vernacular dwelling is a good representative of the houses which extend along the Jefferson Pike north of the intersection with Knoxville Road. It has two stories, three bays, and a one-story porch. The siding is aluminum and the roof is standing seam metal. Exterior brick chimneys probably replace original interior end chimneys. A shed addition extends across the rear elevation. This structure is probably identical with the S. Suter house shown on the 1858 Bond map.

Tabler Hotel (F-2-24), 206 Jefferson Pike: This is a frame two story building with an exposed stone basement. It has six bays on the east elevation and a two-level open porch with a modern lattice balustrade on the second level. The siding is composition and the roof is standing seam metal. The sash is 2/2. The hotel appears to have been built in two stages, with the southern three bays as the original part and the northern three added at a later time, enclosing the north gable end chimney on the southern section. It appears on the 1858 map as Tabler's hotel and on the 1873 map as a residence in the southern portion and a harness shop in the northern part.

204 Jefferson Pike (F-2-25): Formerly Miller's Cash Market, this two-story frame building has an exposed stone basement like that of the Tabler Hotel next door on the north. The two-level porch has turned columns and a plain balustrade on the second level. The basement level was enclosed during the first decade of the 20th century for use as a store. The upper level walls are covered with vinyl and the roof is standing seam metal. The three bay elevation has a center entrance and 6/6 sash with interior end chimneys.

7.2 Description (Continued)

Currently under renovation for use as a community center for the neighboring Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, the building's date of construction may be as early as 1849. One of several properties owned by the Miller family in the 20th century, it is shown on the 1873 map as the Cramer residence. This building and the Tabler Hotel exemplify the combined residential/commercial building commonly found in both urban and rural locations in the late 19th century and early 20th century.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church; F-2-26): Located at the corner of Jefferson Pike and Cemetery Road, the 1869 rubblestone church has a three-bay east elevation with a center entrance flanked by rectangular 1/1 stained glass windows. A semi-circular opening outlined by brick in the gable formerly had wood louvers; it now has a flush wood infill. The cornice has a dentil molding. The standing seam metal roof is topped by a square open belfry with a pyramidal metal roof and a cross finial. The Mt. Zion congregation has occupied the building since the 1960's and the last major renovation took place in 1986. The architecture of the building is similar to many other rural Methodist and Reformed churches of the third quarter of the 19th century.

Garrott's Store and House (F-2-27), 3502 Cemetery Road: The four-bay stone house faces the main intersection of the town and has a two-level open porch added in the 1980's, replacing the former one-story porch which existed prior to that time. The current porch may be closer to the original porch, since a door occupies one of the second story bays. On the first story, doors and windows alternate. The roof is composition and has an interior chimney on the north gable end and a modern exterior brick chimney on the south gable. At the rear of the building are several one-story extensions containing the contracting business of the current owner. This was the location of the Miller & Garrott store which was described as burned and rebuilt in 1858 by the Williams and McKinsey History of Frederick County, p. 1483. On the next page, subsequent Miller family businessmen are described as finishing a new stone store in 1908 on the site of the Miller store. This apparent contradiction has not been fully researched to identify the respective locations. The existing building has the characteristics of a circa 1850-60 building, but the interior was not documented, a step which may help date the building.

S.B. Preston House (F-2-28), 153 Knoxville Road: This is a circa 1850 stone dwelling with four bays on the first story and two on the second story. A cross gable with shingle facing and a patterned slate roof were added in the last quarter of the 19th century. Evidence is visible on the north elevation of a one-story porch which has been removed. It has plain wood lintels and 6/6 sash with double entrances, in the style of German houses in the northern section of Frederick County.

Trinity Lutheran Church (F-2-29) and Sunday School Building (F-2-30): The two buildings stand side by side on the south side of Knoxville Road. The church is rubblestone with double entrances and a three-part window in the gable. The roof is standing seam metal topped by an open belfry under a pyramidal roof with a finial. The Sunday School Building is frame with asbestos shingle siding except in the gable, which is covered with patterned shingles. Three

7.3 Description (Continued)

bays on the north elevation have pointed arch windows and a pair of pointed arch louvred windows are in the gable. The gable peak is filled with a tympanum of diagonal flush boards. The present church building dates from 1873, replacing the original 1848 building. The Sunday School Building was built about 1880-90. The Lutheran Church was one of the first religious structures in the early days of Knoxville.

Garrott's Hotel (F-2-31), east side of Jefferson Pike at Knoxville Road: The largest and most important of the hotels in Knoxville in the 19th century, the circa 1850 stone building has three stories and eight bays on the west elevation. A two-level porch existing in 1980 has been replaced with a covered two-story porch, which, like the Garrott Store across the street, may be more accurate in terms of original appearance. A historic postcard view of the hotel around 1900 shows a covered two-story porch on the building. Currently under renovation, the building has a stucco west elevation and 1/1 replacement sash. The roof is standing seam metal and there are three chimneys, one off-center and the other two at the gable ends. Doorways and window frames are simple. This building, more than any other in Knoxville, demonstrates by its size and design the level of travel and activity associated with the railroad and canal during the second half of the 19th century.

German Reformed Church (F-2-32), Cemetery Road: Built in 1851, this two-story rubblestone building has been used as a residence since about 1925. It has three-part windows on both floors and a semi-circular window in the gable peak. Double entrances have been altered with infill and the plaster exterior covering has been mostly removed. The church was also used as a public school in the 1850's, as indicated on the 1858 Bond map. Its site on the hill overlooking the town is part of an early addition to Knoxville called Rhode's Addition. The still-active cemetery on the top of the hill was originally associated with this church.

1881 School, 3509 Cemetery Road: Now a dwelling, this one-story brick schoolhouse was built about 1881 and originally had two rooms with a common foyer entrance which projects from the southeast elevation. The foyer has corbeled blind arches and a round-arched window in the gable. The sash is 6/6 with wood lintels and a standing seam metal roof. A modern concrete block extension is located on the basement level.

1928 School, top of Cemetery Road: This brick building was undoubtedly the replacement of the 1881 building. It has a five bay, streamlined Classical Revival facade with a recessed arched entrance in the center projecting bay. Double doors with glazed upper panels are topped by a fanlight. The flanking windows were filled in to accommodate smaller sash when the building became a residence after 1945. The flat roofline is topped by a concrete cap. Exterior concrete block chimneys are located on the main elevation and additions have been made to the rear and side elevations.

Darby House, 3512 Cemetery Road: This is a circa 1893 Queen Anne style frame house with prominent gables and a wide three-sided veranda. The south elevation has applied sunburst decoration and shingled exterior covering. The best example of the style in the survey district, this may have served as a summer resort house in the early 20th century.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Bridge 10178, MD 180 over branch of Potomac Survey Number: FR

Property Address: MD 180 over branch of Potomac River, Knoxville, Frederick County, MD

Project: Maintenance of Bridge 10178, MD 180 over branch of Pot. Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

District Name: Knoxville Survey Number: F-2-79

 Listed X Eligible site visit by RLA and EAH 7/91 Comment

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

The resource X contributes/ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

X Location X Design X Setting Materials

 Workmanship Feeling X Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on available information, the circa 1920 to 1935 concrete girder bridge is a contributing resource in the Knoxville Historic District. The mid 19th through early 20th century village remains largely intact with a small commercial core and surrounding residential areas located on a bluff overlooking the Potomac.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Project file

Prepared by: Rita Suffness

Elizabeth Hannold January 3, 1998
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

R. G. S. 4
Reviewer, NR program Date

mg

(within F-2-79)

Survey No. FR

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☒ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Structure

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Transportation

Known Design Source: Unknown

WASHINGTON CO
FREDERICK PG

includes 2 Mid-19th Century
hse's: 1 br, 1 stone
U.S. 340

new
house

big white
Victorian
facing MD 180
478

KNOXVILLE
PROPOSED U.D.
PEK/AHL
11/86

- Revised Boundary
RLA/EH
7/91

NEW ADDITION
NOT ELIGIBLE

POTOMAC

VIRGINIA

RIVER

BRUNSWICK

F-2-79



Bridge # 10178

MD 180 over small stream

8/22/93

Looking South on east side of bridge

in Knoxville Survey District
(F-2-79)

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 152 Jefferson Pike Survey Number: na

Property Address: 152 Jefferson Pike, Knoxville, Maryland

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation Agency: Frederick, Co.

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Knoxville Survey Number: F-2-79

☐ Listed ☒ Eligible _____ Comment _____

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

The resource ☒ contributes/_____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

☒ Location ☒ Design ☒ Setting ☒ Materials

☒ Workmanship ☒ Feeling ☐ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The two story frame, shingle clad house located at 152 Jefferson Pike contributes to the district, which is comprised largely of similar brick, stone and frame vernacular houses of the mid and late 19th century. The house appears to date from the latter part of the 19th century and is distinguished by a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

Documentation on the property is presented in: project files

Prepared by: _____

Jo Ellen Freese 12/16/91
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

R. Anderson 14 Dec 91
Reviewer, NR program Date

am

(within Knoxville Hist. Dist.)
F-2-79

Survey No. _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement

☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

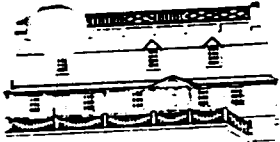
Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: na

MARYLAND HISTORICAL



TRUST

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Jacqueline H. Rogers
Secretary, DHCD

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 214 Jefferson Pike, Knoxville, MD Survey Number: _____

Property Address: 214 Jefferson Pike, Knoxville, MD

Project: EDBG Rehabilitation Agency: Fred Co

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Foxville Survey Number: F-2-79

☐ Listed ☒ Eligible District boundaries revised by site visit 7/91 Comment

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

The resource ☒ contributes/_____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

☒ Location ☒ Design ☒ Setting ☒ Materials

☐ Workmanship ☒ Feeling ☐ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The two story frame, shingle clad house located at 214 Jefferson Pike contributes to the district, which is comprised largely of similar brick and frame vernacular houses of the 19th and early 20th century. The house appears to date from the latter part of the 19th century and is distinguished by a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

Documentation on the property is presented in: project files

Prepared by: _____

Elizabeth Hannett
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/13/91
Date

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

B. Anderson
Reviewer, NR program

9-18-91
Date

copy

(Within Knoxville Hist Dist F-279)

Survey No. _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore | (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
(Allegany, Garrett and Washington) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Piedmont | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western Maryland | |

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian | 10000-7500 B.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | 7500-6000 B.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | 6000-4000 B.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | 4000-2000 B.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | 2000-500 B.C. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland | 500 B.C. - A.D. 900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland/Archaic | A.D. 900-1600 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact and Settlement | A.D. 1570-1750 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Agrarian Intensification | A.D. 1680-1815 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural-Industrial Transition | A.D. 1815-1870 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Urban Dominance | A.D. 1870-1930 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Period | A.D. 1930-Present |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Period (<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic) | |

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demographic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Adaption |

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic (Commercial and Industrial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government/Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Educational/Cultural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: _____

Property Name: 221 Knoxville Road Survey Number: F-

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Knoxville Survey Number: F-2-79

	Listed	<u>X</u>	Eligible		Comment
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Criteria: A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

The resource X contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

<u>X</u>	Location	<u>X</u>	Design	<u> </u>	Setting	<u>X</u>	Materials
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X Workmanship _____ Feeling X Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

221 Knoxville Road is located within the boundaries of the National Register eligible Knoxville Historic District. This late-19th century, two story asbestos clad residence with front porch ornamented by bracketed posts, is characteristic of the houses in the neighborhood and is a contributing building in the district.

Documentation on the property is presented in: review and compliance files and Maryland Inventory form for the historic District

Prepared by: Alice V. Cooper, Housing and Community Development of Frederick County

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date _____

NR program concurrence: / yes no not applicable

Reviewer, NR program

Date _____

(within Knoxville H.D F-279)

Survey No. F-

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: None

WASHINGTON
FREDERICK
CO

includes 2 Mid 19th Century
hsses: 1 br. 1 of one
U.S. 340

new
house

big white
Victorian
facing MD 180
478

KNOXVILLE
PROPOSED H.D.
PEK/AHL
11/86

- Revised Boundary
RLA/EH
7/1991

NEW ADDITION
NOT ELIGIBLE

POTOMAC

221 Knoxville Rd.
Knoxville, MD. VIRGINIA

RIVER

SEE BRUNSWICK MAPS
1 AND 2

BRUNSWICK

(Knoxville HD
F-2-79)



221

32 9 27

221 Knoxville Rd

In Knoxville Survey District
(F-2-79)

R. Mass

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 255 Knoxville Road Survey Number: na

Property Address: 255 Knoxville Road, Knoxville, Maryland

Project: CDBG Rehabilitation Agency: Frederick Co.

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

District Name: Knoxville Survey Number: na F-2-79

☐ Listed ☒ Eligible _____ Comment _____

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

The resource ☒ contributes/_____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

☒ Location ☒ Design ☒ Setting ☒ Materials

☐ Workmanship ☐ Feeling ☐ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The two story frame, german sided house located at 255 Knoxville Road contributes to the district, which is comprised largely of similar brick, stone and frame vernacular houses of the mid and late 19th century. The house appears to date from the latter part of the 19th century and is of extremely simple design.

Documentation on the property is presented in: project files

Prepared by: _____

Jo Ellen Freese

12/16/91

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

R. [Signature]
Reviewer, NR program

16 Dec 91
Date

(within Knoxville HD)
F-2-79

Survey No. na

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement

☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

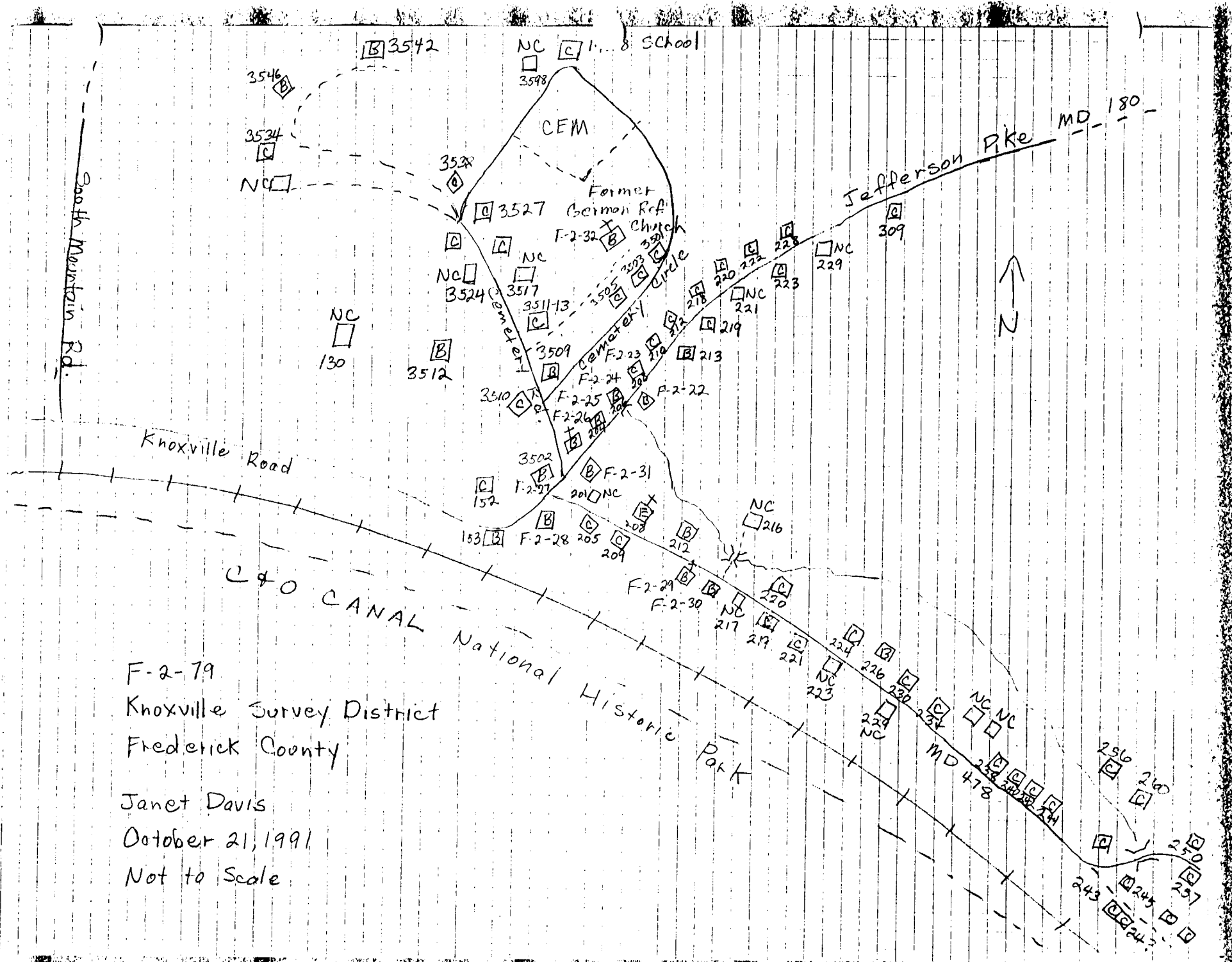
V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

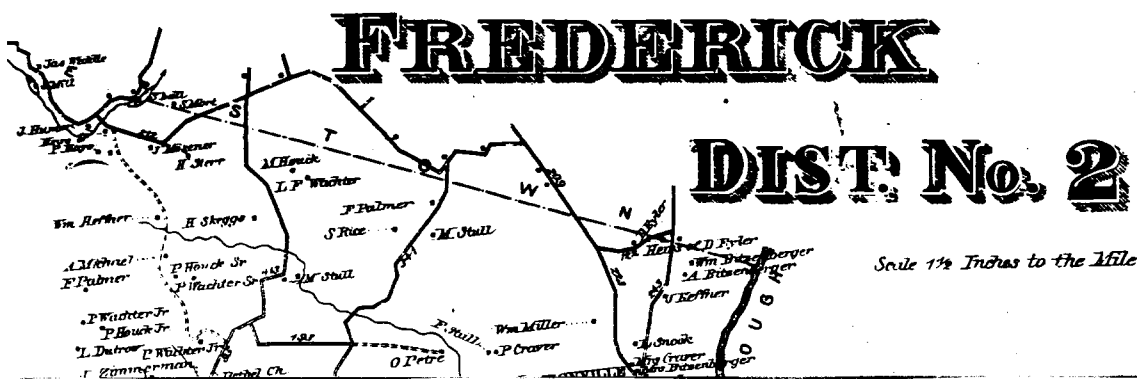
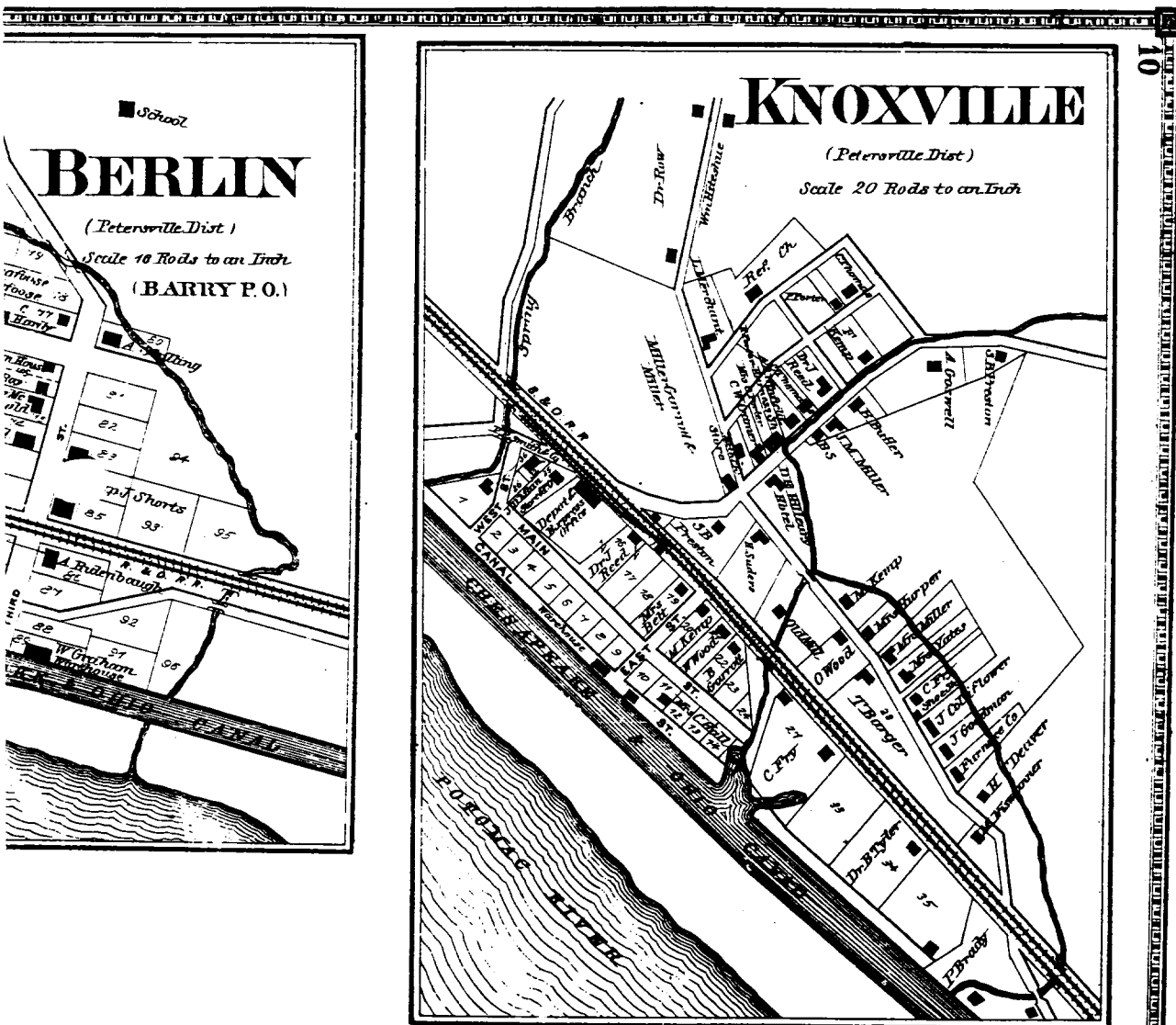
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): House

Known Design Source: na



F-2-79
 Knoxville Survey District
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.
 Detail of Knoxville village plan

FREDERICK
 H
 V
 FREDERICK

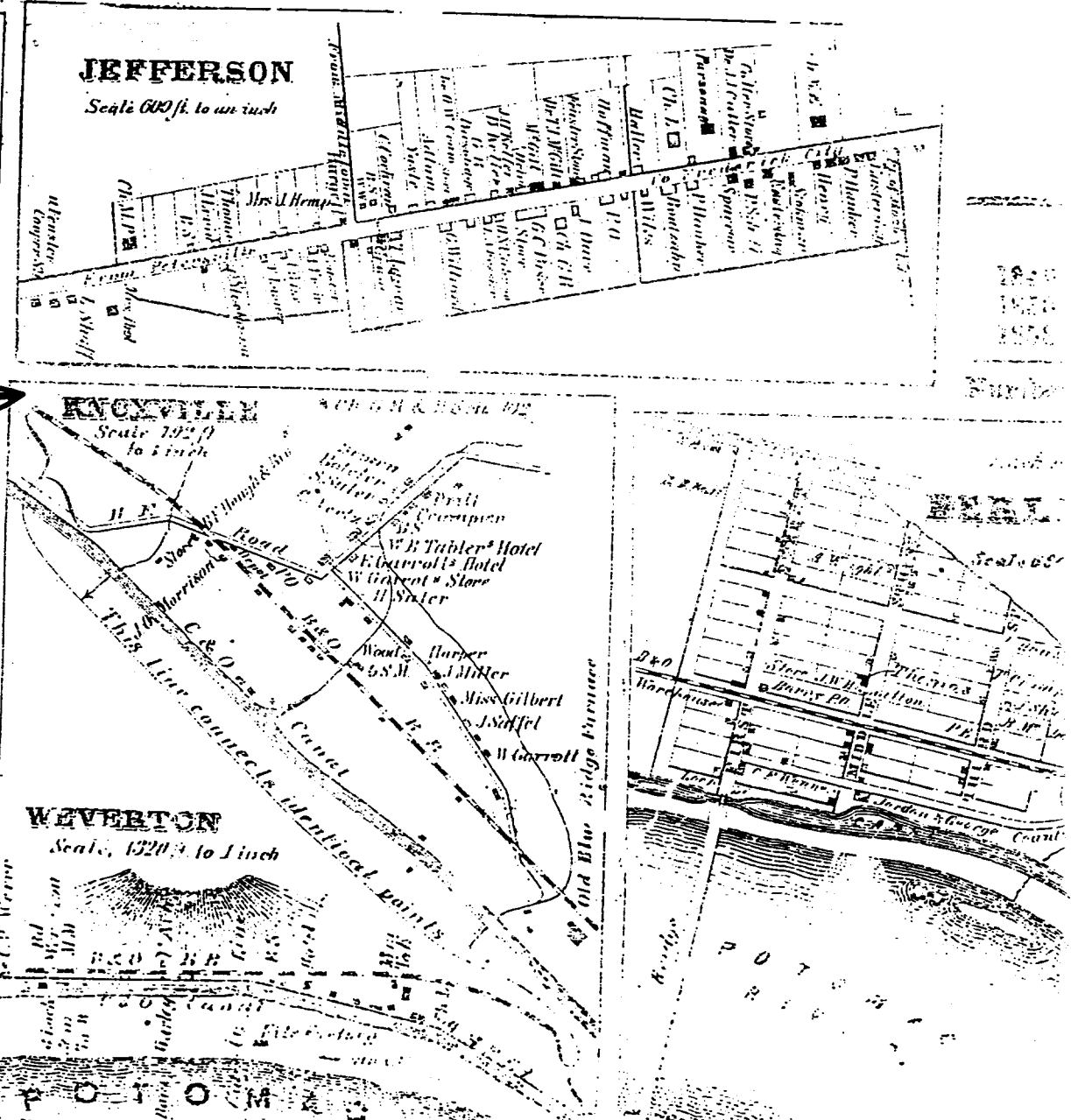
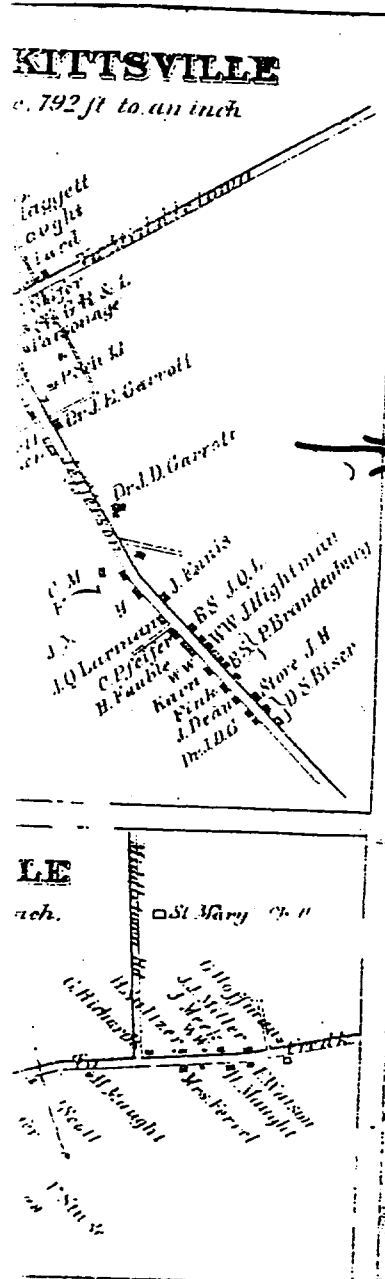


...Mountain come the "Red Lands,"—a narrow
 and 2, containing much Calico Marble; but extend-
 parts of Nos. 4, 5 and 15, the northwest parts of
 15, and formed from Red Clay Slates or Shales;
 variable in productiveness, with Limestone near
 each Iron ore three miles south..
 of 1 and 2, with the northwest of 13 and south-
 and level or beautifully rolling Limestone valley.
 the County is hilly or very hilly, composed of va-
 rious kinds of Limestone, Iron, Sandstone, &c.,
 variety. It is of every grade of fertility, from the
 Linganore, Beaver Dam, Pipe Creek and Sam's
 hills east of Israel's Creek and M... the res-
 15, and the ... of Parr's.
 ... passes east of Emmitsburg.
 ... Pleasant, &c.

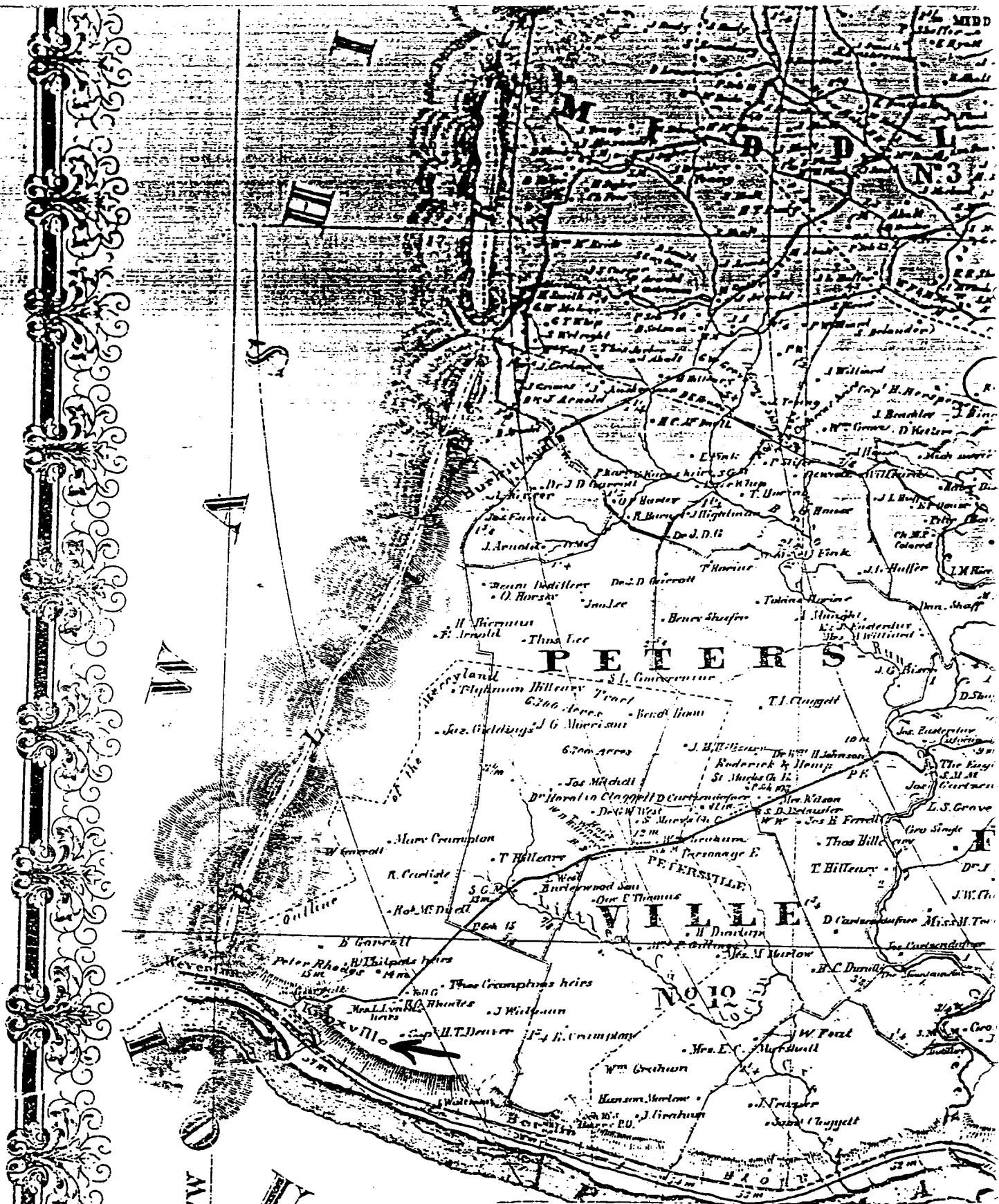
FOR CHILDREN'S FIRST LESSONS ABOUT HOME.—Spread the map upon a table or clean floor, with the right hand side toward the sunrise, and the left hand side toward the sunset, to make it correspond with the country. The bottom and top may be rolled up to within 6 inches or a foot of home, to admit of getting near that part.

Then the learners should look over the map in a line with home and every place they notice, and thus learn to point out its direction from home, &c.

They should not be wearied with long lessons, but should dwell upon a few things at a time, till they are well fixed in the mind; remembering that 5 new facts or clear ideas every day, will amount to more than 1500 in a year, or 15000 in 10 years while scarcely 5000 important ones are found in the school geography of the whole world.



F-2-79
 Knoxville Survey District
 Frederick County
 Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.
 Detail of Knoxville village plan



F-2-79
Knoxville Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

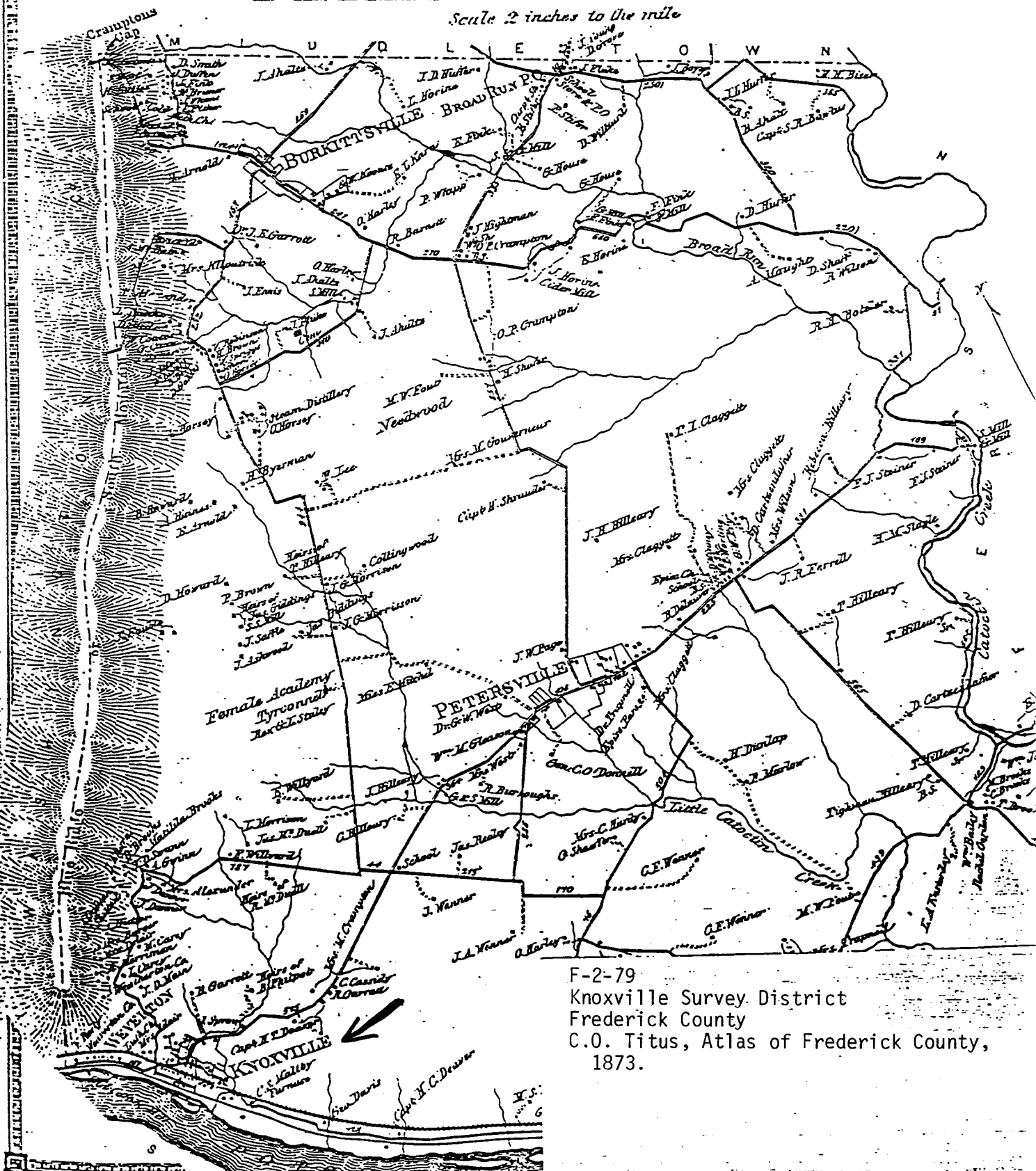
SURFACE, SOIL, &c.

Districts Nos. 10 and 6, and the northwest parts of 2, 4, 5 & 11, are mountainous, producing little but timber, except in the rich and fertile Harbough and Eyler Valleys, about Wolfsville and Wolf and in a few other spots.

Nos. 16, 3, 12 and 14, form the hilly but productive and

PETERSVILLE DIST No. 12

Scale 2 inches to the mile

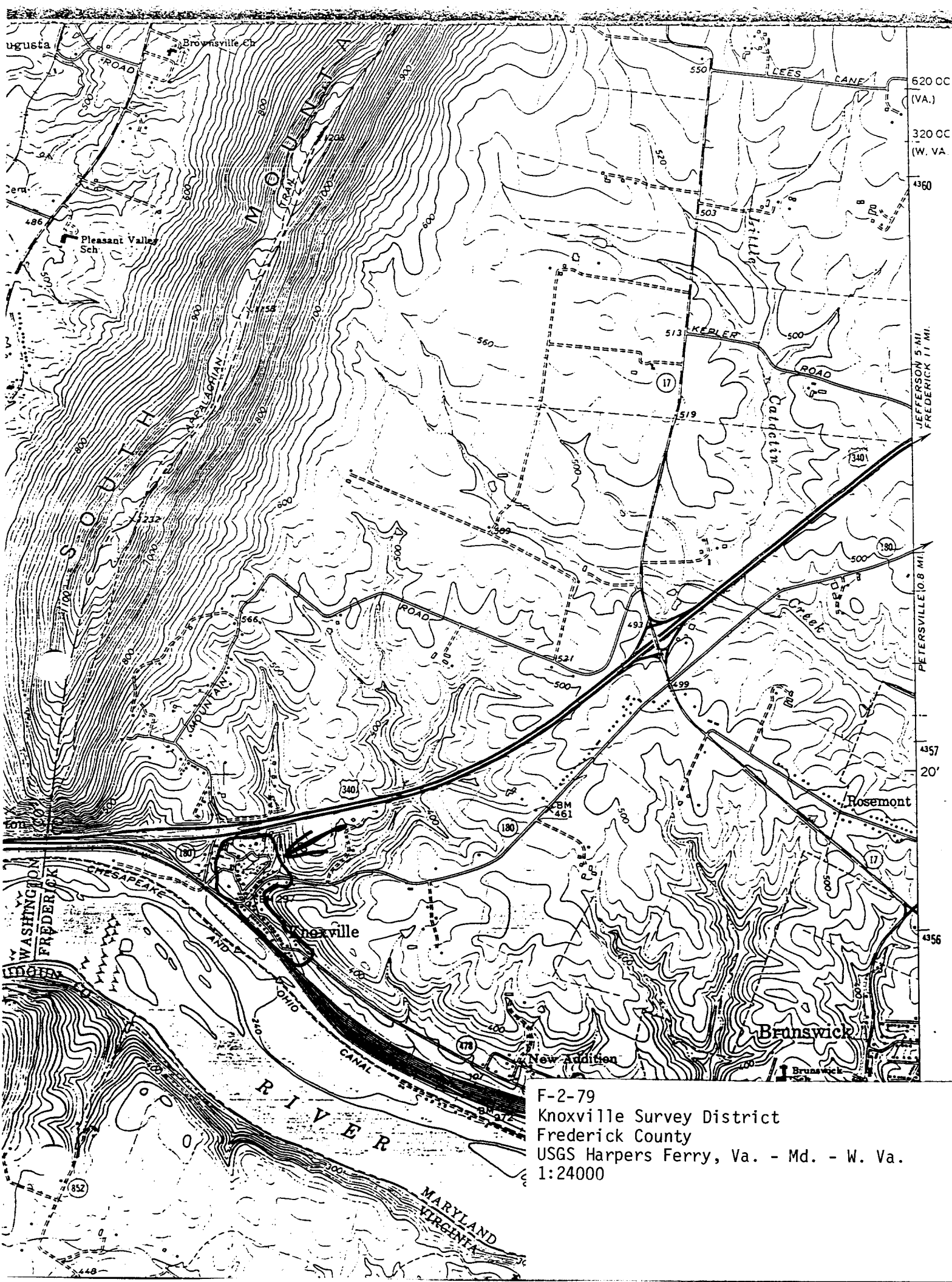


F-2-79

Knoxville Survey District

Frederick County

C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County,
1873.



F-2-79
 Knoxville Survey District
 Frederick County
 USGS Harpers Ferry, Va. - Md. - W. Va.
 1:24000





























